MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Military Situation--Beirut radio reported that the capital was calm by noon on 6 April. Citing a Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) source, the radio also reported that the situation in Zahlah improved, although clashes continued in the surrounding hills. However, the Voice of Lebanon radio reported more Syrian shelling of residential areas in Zahlah and said that a Syrian advance toward the Jesuit university was repulsed. Syrian artillery continued the shelling on 7 April, the Voice of Lebanon said. It also alleged that Soviet military experts are in the area, supervising ADF operations. In the south, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that "Zionist-isolationist" forces shelled Tyre on 6 April. The Israeli news agency ITIM reported that "terrorists" fired shells and rockets at the Christian-militia-controlled villages of Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah.

Diplomacy, Comments--Beirut radio reported that the Syrian and Lebanese presidents have agreed that Syria's foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, should go to Lebanon to "closely follow" the situation. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad conferred in Damascus with an Islamic Grouping delegation from Lebanon that included three former Lebanese prime ministers, Damascus radio reported. In Beirut, Lebanese Defense Minister Joseph Skaf called on the world to act to end "indiscriminate shelling" in Lebanon and to "save Zahlah." He urged the Arab world to break its "silence" about Lebanon. Jerusalem radio reported that Secretary of State Alexander Haig told a press conference in Israel that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has sent a special envoy to Damascus to try to achieve a cease-fire in Lebanon.

Haig Middle East Tour

Meetings With Israeli Officials--Continuing his talks in Israel, Secretary Haig held a meeting on 6 April with Israeli Foreign Ministry officials during which the officials objected to U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia, IDF radio reported. According to Jerusalem radio, Secretary Haig later met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the "ministerial team" and IDF officials, who briefed him on Israel's security requirements. The two sides also concluded several agreements on increased U.S. economic aid to Israel. At a press conference after the meeting, the radio added, Begin said he and Secretary Haig had reached an understanding on important issues.

Talks in Jordan--Secretary Haig later arrived in Amman for talks with King Husayn, PETRA-JNA reported. According to Amman radio, they held a 2-hour meeting during which King Husayn reviewed the Palestinian issue, stressing that it is the crux of the Middle East conflict. He said a comprehensive solution to the conflict requires Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and self-determination for the Palestinians. The Camp David accords cannot lead to a comprehensive peace, he asserted, because they ignore tbe Palestinian issue. King Husayn also cautioned against the creation of "axes" in the Middle East.

Egyptian, UAE Comments--Citing REUTER, a Cairo radio commentary said that during Secretary Haig's visit to Egypt officials asked the United States to reconsider the priorities of its Middle East policy and give more attention to the Palestinian problem. According to the commentator, the current violence in Lebanon proves the soundness of this advice, because the Lebanese crisis cannot be resolved unless the Palestinian problem is resolved. It is Israeli policy toward the Palestinians that provides the Soviet Union with an opportunity to influence the Middle East and provides a source of constant criticism of the United States in the area, the commentator continued. Therefore, "rational strategic thinking" on the security of the Middle East must take the Palestinian people into consideration.

An editorial in the Ash-Shariqah newspaper AL-KHALIJ criticized the secretary of state's statement in Jerusalem that the United States is concerned not only with the Soviet threat to the region but also with the "pro-Soviet" forces there. These "pro-Soviet" forces, the editorial said, are independent and sovereign states that depend on the Soviet Union for arms to confront Israel and the "threats brandished by Washington." The United States is internationalizing the problems of the Gulf region and, by its intervention there, giving the Soviet Union grounds for intervention. By dividing the Arabs into friendly countries and "Soviet surrogates" it will eventually force the Arab states to confront each other, ignore Palestine and Lebanon and become involved in the U.S.-Soviet conflict.

Saudi-Afghan Relations

A Saudi Foreign Ministry statement, carried by SPA, announced that Saudi Arabia has decided to break diplomatic relations with Afghanistan because the "illegal regime" there was established with the aid of a foreign military force and because the people of Afghanistan do not recognize the regime.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Bani-Sadr Interview--According to Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has said that Iran considers the Islamic Conference good offices committee's latest peace proposals to be "vague." In an interview after a Supreme Defense Council meeting that discussed the proposals, Bani-Sadr noted that the committee proposed that after both sides observe a cease-fire, the border between Iran and Iraq should be demarcated so that Iraqi troops can return to it and a court should be established to investigate the causes of the war. However, a clear border has already been defined by the 1975 Algiers agreement, he said, adding that Iran wants Iraqi forces to withdraw to that border simultaneously with a cease-fire. Bani-Sadr also said that any court investigating the "aggression" should identify and "embark on the removal of" the aggressor. At the moment, the principles rather than the details of such a court are under discussion, he added.

Kurdish Situation

In an interview published by the London-based magazine AL-HAWADITH on 3 April, Abdorrahman Qasemlu, the leader of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), said the Iranian Government is deploying four of its nine army "brigades" in Kordestan, as opposed to only three against Iraq, as well as 40,000 revolutionary guards in the region. KDP forces control 100,000 square km of Iranian Kordestan, he added, including the towns of Oshnoviyeh, Bukan, Nowsud and Nowdesheh. Government forces control the Kurdish cities of Sanandaj and Kermanshah, he said, but the fate of Mahabad is still undecided. He claimed KDP fighters control the most important communications routes in Kordestan. Referring to his party's political stance, Qasemlu said the KDP has been cooperating for several months with the banned Mojahedin-e Khalq and the two organizations are in the process of establishing a "broad democratic front." However, the KDP is not cooperating with the leftist Feda'iyan-e Khalq and the communist Tudeh Party, he said; nor is it working or willing to work with the monarchists or former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, who is living "in another world." Although President Bani-Sadr at one time "approved" the KDP's demands, Qasemlu said, the Majlis r jected them, and since then there has been no contact between Bani-Sadr and the KDP.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 066 7 April 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Radio Comments on U.S. Arming of Pakistan C 1
BBC Reports Increased Soviet Presence in Kabul C 2

BANGLADESH

Cabinet Shakeup Reported in Bangladesh D 1
Minister, Ministers of State Resign D 1
New Ministers Sworn In D 1

INDIA

Nyerere Leaves Bombay at Conclusion of State Visit E 1
Joint Communique on Visit E 1
Nonaligned Panel Continues Delhi Talks on Gulf War E 4
Kampuchean Envoy Discusses Aid From India E 4
USSR To Buy More Consumer Goods From India E 5
Long-Term Ganges Accord With Bangladesh Stalled E 5
Security at Burmese Border To Be Strengthened E 5
Pakistani Refugees in Kashmir Denied Citizenship E 5

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq on Gulf War, Afghanistan, U.S. F 1
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 3 Apr]
Chatti Hopes for 'Positive Reaction' to Gulf Proposal F 2
U.S. Trade Delegation Meets With Industries Minister F 2
Tehrik-e Istiqlal Party Leader Arrested, Jailed F 2
Memorial Service for Bhutto Erupts Into Violence F 2
ANSA: Opposition Leader Offers Ziaul Haq Compromise F 3
Prisoner Freed by Kabul Hijackers Was Spy F 3
PRC Delegation Meets With Air Chief Marshal Shamim F 4
Afghan Refugees in Pakistan Total Over 1 Million F 4

IRAN

Bani-Sadr Briefs Khomeyni on Peace Proposals I 1
Bani-Sadr Interviewed on Defense Council Session I 1
Khomeyni Receives Revolution Guards 6 Apr I 2
Beheshti Addresses Justice Ministry Employees I 2
AFP: Newsman Accused of Criticizing Beheshti I 2
Official Warns Publishers of 'Hostile Articles' I 3
ENQELAB-E ESLAMI Reports Closure of MIZAN I 3
Nabavi on Reagan Shooting, Unrest in Factories I 3
Majlis Member Speaks Out Against 'Plots' I 4
KDP Leader Qasemlu on Kurdish Situation I 5
[London AL-HAWADITH 3 Apr]

Tehran Views Haig Trip, Egyptian Supplies to Iraq I 9
PARS Comments on Egyptian, Iraqi Links With West I 11
PARS Reports Recent Iraqi Arms Purchases I 12
Importation of Radio Receivers Restricted I 12
Radio Iran on Ban I 13
Truckers Asked To Pick Up Goods in Southern Ports I 13
Interior Ministry Reports 1.87 Million War Refugees I 13
AFP Cites MIZAN on First Report on Number of Martyrs I 14
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 460 I 14
Guards Corps Issues Statement on Qom Explosions I 15
NVOI: U.S. Fomenting Disturbances in Province I 15

KABUL RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMING OF PAKISTAN

GF061715 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "United States Is Channeling Military Aid to Pakistan"]

[Text] The beginning of talk between the United States imperialism in Pakistan on supply of military arms of America made Pakistan intensify the already tense situation in the region. The imperialism of the United States is reported to have started negotiations with the Pakistan authorities to provide large quantities of arms to Pakistan worth $200,000 million [as heard] in the next year, 1982. These arms will be in addition to the $500 million of military aid to be provided in the current year to Pakistan.

The excalation of supply of U.S. military equipment to Pakistan has caused great concern to countries of the region. With these arms, Pakistan is expected to play the role of United States gendarme in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area. India has already expressed great concern over the (?concentration) of arms in its neighboring country, Pakistan. The growing Chinese arms shipments to Pakistan in the expanding cooperation between Peking and Islamabad [words indistinct] India every cause for serious concern. The Chinese hegemonism has also increased its interference in the India-Pakistani dispute over Kashmir, supporting Pakistani claims in international gambling. Furthermore, the visit of British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Lord Carington to Pakistan (?and his talks) with the Pakistan military leader and the insistance of General Zia on buildup of Pakistan military potential have disclosed the real military and political design of the imperialists headed by the United States. It is a matter of profound regret that Zia's Pakistan is gradually drawn deep into the conspiracy of the United States imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, international reaction and British colonialism.

The people of Afghanistan express their regret over the (?reckless role) of the ruler of Pakistan, General Zia, to encourage the British Government to increase military support for the subversive activity of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, the counterrevolutionaries and the armed bandits who kill the innocent people of Afghanistan and destroy public and private property with an attempt to undermine the cause of the progressive regime established with a vote and support of the vast masses of working people. The (?intention) of the United States President, Ronald Reagan, to supply arms to Afghan counterrevolutionaries is the official confirmation of the role of the United States imperialism to carry [out] an armed subversion and provocation around growing, independent revolutionary Afghanistan. According to reports (?recently), there is concern that a limited quantity of arms financed by Saudi Arabia has already been sent to Pakistan through Egypt to be supplied to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the armed bandits.

The activities going on around Afghanistan are indicative of the clear interference of the United States imperialism, Chinese hegmonism, Pakistani militarism and Egyptian reaction in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The lates position taken by the United States imperialism and its allies toward the progressive regime of Afghanistan left no doubt that the imperialists are going to intensify their hostile actions against the government and people of this country. It is a real cause of concern for the peace-loving people of Afghanistan which maies the Government of the DRA proceed ahead and strengthen defensive and security measures and to [words indistinct] of foreign aggression. [Passage indistinct] is a clear indication of the fact that the imperialists are making every effort to (?play) with the life of developing countries which have embarked upon the road of progress, democracy and social justice. The flow of Chinese and American arms to Pakistan and the policy followed by General Zia have already wiped out the internal crisis of [passage indistinct] the Reagan administration's attempt to create a region of fear with more than one sophisticated reason for [words indistinct]. On the contrary, it is a brave world (?closer) to a devastating nuclear war. The leaders of the imperialist country should pursue the consequences of their policy and actions in this part of the world.

BBC REPORTS INCREASED SOVIET PRESENCE IN KABUL

TA061532 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] It appears from reports reaching India that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan has been further increased with the arrival in Kabul over the past 2 weeks of another 5,000 Russian soldiers. The influx appears to be connected with the more overt peacekeeping role for the Soviet forces who in the past had left the job, as far as possible, to the Afghan Army. A dispatch from Mark Tully which we read for you here in London:

Reports say that the troops arrived over the last 2 weeks. It's during that period that four Afghan divisions have been pulled out of Kabul and the security of the capital has reportedly been left largely in the hands of Soviet troops. That was a major change because the Soviet Army had previously attempted to maintain a very low profile in Kabul. The Afghan foreign minister in a recent interview with an Indian journalist, however, indicated that the Soviet military presence might be stepped up because of the reported arrival of mercenaries in Pakistan and because of the statement by President Reagan about the supply of arms for Muslim rebels.

Reports in Kabul also confirmed earlier reports that Morteza Bhutto, the son of Zulfikar 'Ali Bhutto, the executed prime minister of Pakistan, has a base and a house in the Afghan capital, where Pakistanis are said to be trained in terrorism. He confirmed it was from that base that Morteza Bhutto's Al-Zulfiqar organization planned last month's hijacking of a Pakistani airliner. A source in Kabul has talked to people living around the base, a former staff quarters of the United States AID mission, to people close to Morteza Bhutto and to the driver of a car seen frequently outside the base and the house where Morteza lives when in Kabul. They all report that more young Pakistanis arrived recently and alleged that Soviet, Cuban and PLO personnel are all involved in training the Pakistanis.

CABINET SHAKEUP REPORTED IN BANGLADESH

Minister, Ministers of State Resign

BK051548 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] An announcement by the Cabinet division tonight said the president has accepted the resignation of one minister and three state ministers. The minister is Mr Mansur Ali [minister of textiles industry] and the state ministers are Mr Attauddin Khan [minister of state for manpower and social welfare], Mr Abdur Mannan Sikdar [minister of state for industry] and Dr Mohammad Faridul Huda [minister of state for health and population control]. They submitted their resignations today.

New Ministers Sworn In

BK061348 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] One new minister and three ministers of state have taken the oath of office; President Ziaur Rahman administered the oath at a simple ceremony at Banga Bhavan this morning. Prof Mohammad Yusuf Ali is the new minister.

The new state ministers are: Jamirud din Sirkar, member of Parliament from Dinajpur, Abdus Salam Talukdar, MP from Jamalpur and Syed Mohibul Hassan, MP from Sylhet.

The vice president, Bangladesh Nationalist Party secretary general and members of the Council of Ministers were present at the oath-taking ceremony.

The president reallocated the business of the Ministry of Textiles to Prof Mohammad Yusuf Ali and that of the Ministry of Youth Development to Prof M.A. Matin.

The president also assigned the functions of ministers of state. The state ministers and their ministries are: Health and Population Control, Fazlul Karim; Public Works and Urban Development, Jamiruddin Sirkar; Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Abdus Salam Talukdar; and Manpower Development and Social Welfare, Syed Mohibul Hassan.

NYERERE LEAVES BOMBAY AT CONCLUSION OF STATE VISIT

BK030945 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The Tanzanian president was given a warm sendoff when he left Bombay this morning for Tanzania at the end of his 5-day visit to this country. Governor of Maharashtra O.P. Mehra and Minister of State for Protocol Azahar Hussain saw him off at the Santa Cruz airport.

Joint Communique on Visit

BK031601 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 3 Apr 81

["India-Tanzania Joint Communique"--ISI headline]

[Text] At the invitation of President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the United Republic of Tanzania Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, accompanied by Madame Maria Nyerere, paid a state visit to India from 30 March to 3 April 1981. The visit took place in a warm, friendly and cordial atmosphere which has always characterised the relations between the two countries.

The president of Tanzania held extensive discussions on international issues with Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi. The two leaders also reviewed the bilateral relations between their countries and discussed ways and means of further developing and consolidating them. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual trust and understanding.

During his stay the president of Tanzania visited the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi, the Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana, the Centre for Rural and Industrial Development Studies in Chandigarh and the Water Resources Management Centre in Roorkee.

The president of Tanzania and the prime minsiter of India recalled the solidarity which has always existed between two countries. The prime minister of India expressed admiration for the efforts of the Tanzanian people under the enlightened leadership of President Nyerere to create a socialist and self-reliant society in Tanzania. The president of Tanzania expressed his admiration for India's success in maintaining unity in diversity and for multifaceted progress made by India since its independence.

The president of Tanzania and the prime minister of India agreed that tension and confrontation in southern Africa could not be eradicated and peace established until the liberation of Namibia from the illegal occupation of South Africa and the dismantling of the structure of apartheid in South Africa are achieved. They reaffirmed their total support for the Namibian people's inalienable right to freedom and their solidarity with the struggle being waged by the Southwest African People's Organisation (SWAPO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Both leaders condemned all attempts by South Africa to subvert the UN plan for Namibia as contained in the Security Council Resolution 435 (1979) and deplored the action of certain states which had encouraged the apartheid regime of South Africa to persist in its recalcitrance and arrogant defiance of world opinion. The president of Tanzania and the prime minister of India expressed their strong condemnation of the acts of unprovoked armed aggression by the South African regime against the front line states. They noted with concern the attempts by certain powers to destabilise some independent African states in southern Africa. President Nyerere expressed his appreciation of India's unwavering support for the cause ofliberation in southern Africa.

The prime minister of India noted with satisfaction the renewed efforts of leaders of the countries of eastern Africa to promote greater cooperation among themselves.

Both leaders felt that the recent summit meetings in Uganda and Tanzania were significant developments and would contribute to the promotion of security, stability and economic progress in the region.

The president of Tanzania and the prime minister of India expressed their grave concern over the increasing escalation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area notwithstanding the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean. They noted with serious concern the expansion of Diego Garica base and all other manifestations of intensified military presence in the Indian Ocean by great powers and called on these powers to progressively reduce and eventually eliminate their military presence from the Indian Ocean. The two leaders reaffirmed the need to redouble efforts for the speedy implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as contained in the 1971 United Nations General Assembly resolution on this subject.

In this context, the Indian and Tanzanian leaders reiterated their determination to work for the success of the conference on the Indian Ocean which is scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka later in 1981. To this end they urged all great powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate constructively in the conference.

The president of Tanzania and the prime minister of India noted with grave concern the situation in southwest Asia and agreed that it carried dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region.

In this context, the situation in Afghanistan was viewed with particular concern. The two sides urgently called for a comprehensive political settlement of the question on the basis of full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan, the withdrawal of foreign troops and strict observance of the principle of nonintervention and noninterference they urged all concerned to work towards a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from foreign interference and intervention.

The president of Tanzania and the prime minister of India expressed their deep concern and distress at the Iran-Iraq war and affirmed that a continuation of the present conflict would have grave implications for both regional and global peace and security. They noted that the continuation of the conflict undermines the solidarity of nonaligned and developing countries. They expressed the hope that Iran and Iraq would resolve their differences in accordance with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. The two sides also reiterated their support for the guidelines contained in the New Delhi declaration of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference of February 1981 for bringing about an early end to this conflict.

Noting with concern the deterioration in the situation in west Asia the two leaders called for the immediate withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied by it since June 1967 including Jerusalem. Both sides stressed that the Palestine question is the core of problem and that unless it is resolved satisfactorily with the PLO as an equal partner in negotiations, no attempt towards a settlement can succeed. The inalienable right of the Palestinian people to their homeland and to a nation state of their own should be recognised and restored. The two sides denounced continuing actions by Israel to alter the status of the holy city of Jerusalem in defiance of the United Nations Security Council Regulations 476 (1980) and 478 (1980).

The recent situation in Southeast Asia was also reviewed. Both sides agreed on the need for a dialogue between the countries of the region to create the necessary conditions in which the sovereignty, integrity and independent personality of all countries of the region could be fully safeguarded in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

To this end they recalled in particular paragraphs 84 and 85 of the New Delhi declaration of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries adopted on 13 February 1981.

The president of the United Republic of Tanzania and the prime minister of the Republic of India reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment and noted that the Nonaligned Movement represents the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind and has become an independent and positive force for world peace. They expressed the hope that through strict adherence to the principles of nonalignment and by stressing common bonds which unite the nonaligned countries the movement would continue to subscribe to a common strategy and consensus which would reflect the real essence of nonalignment. In this connection the two sides noted with satisfaction the success of the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries held recently in New Delhi which also commemorated the 20th anniversary of the first summit conference.

The two leaders reviewed with satisfaction the programme of economic cooperation between the two countries. It was agreed that Indian participation in such sectors as the sugar industry, development of facilities for technical education, irrigation for rice farming, railways port development, cement industry, etc which had been identified would be further discussed during the next session of the India-Tanzanian Joint Commission to be held in Dar-es-Salaam later in 1981.

The president of Tanzania and the prime minister of India expressed their deep concern at the acute crisis facing the world economy. They underlined the urgent need to bring about structural changes in the present international economic system with a view to securing the effective establishment of a new international economic order. They also stressed the need for a massive transfer of resources to the developing countries, particularly those whose developmental needs and problems are the greatest. They emphasised the need to adopt urgent measures to counter the growing trend towards protectionism which makes it even more difficult for the manufactures of the developing countries to have access to the markets of the advanced countries.

While welcoming with satisfaction the consensus evolved at the United Nations on a new international development strategy for the third development decade, both leaders regretted that global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development could not be initiated as scheduled. They expressed the hope that the present efforts to achieve agreement would be successful and that they would facilitate the commencement of such negotiations.

India and Tanzania welcomed with satisfaction the initiative of a number of the developing and developed countries to hold an international meeting at Mexico City in October 1981 on cooperation and development at the level of heads of states and of governments with a view to promoting greater understanding of the interdependence between the nations and interrelationship of the problems of the international economy. The two leaders expressed the hope that the proposed meeting would lead to the mobilisation of the political will to secure the necessary restructuring of the world economy based on the principles of equity as a means of assuring international peace and security. They affirmed their commitment to work for the success of the Mexico summit.

The president of the United Republic of Tanzania and the prime minister of India underlined the growing importance of economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries in the present international economic situation. Both leaders expressed the hope that high level conference on economic cooperation among the developing countries scheduled for this year at Caracas would be held at the ministerial level. They were confident that such a conference would be able to identify concrete areas of cooperation in the fields of trade, technology, food, energy, raw materials, finance and industrialisation.

The president of the United Republic of Tanzania expressed his deep appreciation to the president of India, the Government and the people of India for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during his visit to India.

The president of Tanzania extended invitations to the president and the prime minister of India to visit Tanzania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

NONALIGNED PANEL CONTINUES DELHI TALKS ON GULF WAR

BK061607 Hong Kong AFP in English 1545 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Apr (AFP)--The four-member peace group set up by the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in February continued its efforts for an acceptable solution here today despite lack of word from Baghdad about dates for a possible visit to the Iraqi capital.

The group, comprising the foreign ministers of India, Cuba and Zambia and a senior functionary of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is due to visit Iran on April 11. It has been in session in the Indian capital for the past 3 days.

It was learnt this evening that the leader of the PLO delegation, Faruq al-Qaddumi, had had to leave India abruptly during the day to attend an important meeting of the Palestinian National Council. The foreign ministers of India, Cuba and Zambia, however, continued work on terms of reference for the groups, proposed visits to Iran and Iraq.

Senior officials of the three nations, as also those of PLO who have stayed back, met separately for two and a half hours during the day.

The Cuban ambassador to Iraq, Mr Carretero, had been expected here last night to brief the peace group on Iraq's attitude to the nonaligned efforts, but he has not arrived yet because of flight problems.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY DISCUSSES AID FROM INDIA

BK061643 Hong Kong AFP in English 0807 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Apr (AFP)--India has proposed to send several expert groups to Kampuchea to study the needs of that country and to explore new areas of Indo-Kampuchean cooperation, Phnom Penh's ambassador here said today.

"India is the only country outside the socialist bloc which has granted proper recognition to Kampuchea... our relations are growing every day and India is willing to help us in many ways," Dith Mounty said. "Talks are going on with the Indian Government on various aid and trade programmes, we already have received rice seeds from India which have fitted very well in our conditions," Mr Mounty, a former journalist, said.

"We need help in agriculture and industrial sector and Indian technology can give us that," he said. India is now supplying a limited quantity of rice, medicines and cotton yarn to Kampuchea. Mr Mounty said his government might approach New Delhi for more rice this year. "We know India is not rich enough, but at the same time we know that India will always come forward to help us," he said.

USSR TO BUY MORE CONSUMER GOODS FROM INDIA

BK071058 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Soviet Union is buying consumer goods from India on a large scale, particularly from the small-scale sector. This was stated by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Chamber of commerce and Industry (Madonov) in Bombay.

Speaking at the meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber, he said the volume of trade between the two countries is expected to increase in the next few years. (Madonov) said his country has bought large quantities of woollen goods in Ludhiana and coir goods from Kerala which have been manufactured in the small-scale sector. Besides items like handloom cloth, handicrafts and leather goods which the Soviet Union bought ona large scale were also produced by the small-scale sector.

LONG-TERM GANGES ACCORD WITH BANGLADESH STALLED

BK041618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Bangladesh and India today signed an agreement to the effect that the long-term solution of sharing the Ganges water and augmentation of its flow during the lean period should be settled at high political level. The agreement was signed in Dacca today after 3 days of talks.

ALL-INDIA radio's Dacca correspondent Sugrato Ghosh reports that the two countries noted that the Joint Rivers Commission could not submit within a specified period recommendations on the long-term solution. Regarding the short-term sharing of the Ganges water and the Farakka Agreement, both India and Bangladesh said that this is being implemented fully. The Indian delegation was led by Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Rao Birendra Singh.

SECURITY AT BURMESE BORDER TO BE STRENGTHENED

BK041617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] A five-menber official team of the Home Ministry has been set up to look into the security arrangements on the eastern border with Burma. It has also been decided to increase the number of checkposts and observation posts to strengthen the border security.

PAKISTANI REFUGEES IN KASHMIR DENIED CITIZENSHIP

BK041619 Delhi Domestic SErvice in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah today rejected the demand for allowing the West Pakistani refugees to settle down permanently in the state or grant citizenship rights to them. The sheikh told the State Assembly that the state has neither the competence, nor the means to settle these refugees. He reiterated that their resettlement was entirely the responsibility of the center and the state could not be asked to settle them as suggested by the union minister of state for rehabilitation in Parliament recently.

ZIAUL HAQ ON GULF WAR, AFGHANISTAN, U.S.

LD061219 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Wahib Muhammad Ghurab report: "Ziaul Haq Says: 'Gap' Between Iraq and Iran Narrowed; Islamic Mediation To Continue"]

[Excerpt] Medina--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said yesterday that Islamic mediation efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war will continue despite their suspension at the summit level last Wednesday.

The Pakistani president, a member of the Islamic mediation committee, told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that "progress is usually slow because of the contradictory and hard-line stands adopted by the two combatant countries." The Pakistani president, who visited the holy mosque before leaving Medina for Bahrain enroute for home, said: "The committee has made progress toward narrowing the gap between Iraq and Iran, and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti will continue contacts between the two countries."

President Ziaul Haq continued: "The gap is no longer very wide, the outcome of the Islamic mediation committee's effort is encouraging and, God willing, the problem will be solved."

On the other hand Guinea President Sekou Toure, the head of the Islamic mission, said that the efforts to establish peace at the summit level will be suspended, although Habib Chatti will continue to shuttle between Baghdad and Tehran. The mediation committee will submit to Iraq and Iran new proposals for the setting up of an Islamic court and committee to study the dispute over the Shatt al-'Arab.

Referring to relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, the Pakistani president asserted that Moscow has approached Islamabad with a view to recognizing President Babrak Karmal's Afghan regime. The Soviet Union offered a final settlement of the border question between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Pakistani president said, however: "We have refused to do so because we believe in certain principles that cannot be traded for material gain. The Soviet Union is aware of this, it is friendly with India and is in control of Afghanistan as well, which leaves Pakistan caught between the two fronts. The Soviet Union does not want to see this Islamic state reject its initiatives and therefore it wants to teach us a lesson, which could probably entail inciting trouble in Baluchistan."

The Pakistani president said that his country will support the UN mission to find a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan problem. The UN representative will arrive in Pakistan next week to begin his mission because the Soviet Union has refused to receive the committee of foreign ministers set up by the Islamic Conference. Ziaul Haq added: "Iran and Pakistan must be consulted on any dialogue of this sort. Babrak Karmal will take part in the talks in his capacity as head of the ruling party and not as a head of state."

The Pakistani president continued: "Pakistan will cooperate with the UN representative because it wants to maintain some sort of dialogue on the situation in Afghanistan in order to reach a peaceful solution in the area."

He said that his government rejects "any form of foreign military presence on its territory and for this reason has rejected the idea of the establishment of bases on its territory." He said Pakistan would like to continue its dialogue with the present U.S. administration, "but the U.S. Government must first define its interests and we will do the same regarding our interests. If the interests of both sides agree then we will discuss issues of mutual benefit."

CHATTI HOPES FOR 'POSITIVE REACTION' TO GULF PROPOSAL

BK070636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has said that Iran and Iraq seem to be interested in ending the war and they have promised that they would send their replies to the latest peace proposals by the weekend. He told newsmen in Rome that he hopes that both countries will have a positive reaction.

U.S. TRADE DELEGATION MEETS WITH INDUSTRIES MINISTER

GF041718 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the U.S.-Pakistan Economic Council met with Minister of Industries Elahi Buksh Soomro in Islamabad today. The delegation was told that investment in the private sector was increasing as a result of facilities provided to investors by the government. There are about 5,000 industrial units in the country and their share in the national income is about 15 percent. Some of the delegation members asked questions about the investment atmosphere, steps taken to encourage foreign investment and prospects of investment in agricultural-based industries.

The delegation also held separate meetings with the treasury and planning secretaries. The secretary of the Ministry of the Treasury told the delegation members that a total of 1,086 million rupees have been deposited in commercial banks after the introduction, 3 months ago, of interest-free banking based on profit and loss. He said the new system does not represent any risk to foreign investment. The secretary of planning explained the role of the private and public sectors in the national economy. He said the government believes in promoting healthy competition between the public and private sectors.

TEHRIK-E ISTIQLAL PARTY LEADER ARRESTED, JAILED

BK031635 Belhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] In Pakistan, acting President of the Tehrik-e Istiqlal Party Mashud Siddiqui was arrested today. He has been placed under 90 days of preventive detention and lodged in Karachi's central jail. About 100 persons have been arrested in Karachi since Wednesday [1 April] in what is seen as an official attempt to stop demonstrations planned for tomorrow--the second death anniversary of executed Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR BHUTTO ERUPTS INTO VIOLENCE

BK050106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1643 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Apr (AFP)--Violence erupted today following the commemoration at the Pakistani village of Naudero of the second anniversary of the hanging of Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, eyewitnesses reported.

An estimated 3,000 persons attended the commemoration, held at the village cemetery where the late premier, who was born in the village, is buried. The crowd gathered there despite road blocks set up by the paramilitary ranger force on the main access routes. Later, several hundred people, according to the eyewitnesses, began throwing stones at the local telephone exchange building and two state banks and set fire to a branch office of the electricity authority. Police used tear gas to disperse the crowd and arrested about 25 people. Several people were wounded, including a policeman.

Among the mourners at the cemetary was 20-year-old Sanam Bhutto, youngest daughter of the late premier who was executed after President Ziaul Haq rejected international pleas to spare him. Begum Bhutto, the late premier's widow, and elder daughter Benazir who both live near Naudero under government surveillance, were not authorized to attend today's ceremony.

ANSA: OPPOSITION LEADER OFFERS ZIAUL HAQ COMPROMISE

AU041552 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 Apr (ANSA)--Pakistan's leading underground opposition parties have offered President Ziaul Haq a political truce in exchange for free elections sometime before the end of next April.

In a copyright interview with ANSA, National Political Parties Front (NPFF) leader (Raja Mahmud Akhtar) announced the umbrella organization's willingness to negotiate with Zia.

(Akhtar), generally considered Pakistan's shadow prime minister, stated in part: "We have to put an end to the violence and bloodshed ruining our country. "We are ready to negotiate with Zia with a promise to observe martial law until the conditions are ripe for a gradual return to democracy." The NPPF, which groups seven parties outlawed by Zia after his 1977 coup d'etat, has come up with a proposal for free elections 1 year from now, indicating the terms of a political truce in the interim. "Up until then, Ziaul Haq will remain president and the opposition leader, I myself, will be appointed prime minister of a provisional government", (Akhtar) explained to an ANSA correspondent during their meeting in an undisclosed Middle Eastern city. "Martial law will remain in effect and Zia will rule by decree, in agreement with the prime minister and the National Political Parties Front."

According to the opposition plan, a parliamentary system should be restored after the elections and a prime minister elected by the people should take over executive duties, "like in (former Prime Minister) Ali Bhutto's time." Asked what will become of General Zia if the plan goes through, the NPPF leader replied: "All of the parties have authorized me to give him assurances that the Pakistani people will know how to show their recognition if he accepts our proposal for a peaceful transfer of power." The seven opposition parties in the front decided in 1979 to set up a collective leadership in order to unite their energies in a common struggle against the regime.

After lengthy talks, the joint leadership accepted (Akhtar's) idea of trying to come to terms with Zia on a national reconciliation plan. "I have been authorized to make contact with President Zia and start negotiations in which I will represent the entire opposition, from the movement headed by former Prime Minister Ali Bhutto's widow to Pakistan's major Islamic parties," he said. "The situation in Pakistan has become intolerable for everyone" (Akhtar) concluded, "Zia included." The Pakistani strongman, according to the NPPF leader, can't go on forever maintaining his power on the sole strength of arms. "That's why we came up with a compromise," (Akhtar) explained.

PRISONER FREED BY KABUL HIJACKERS WAS SPY

BK061119 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Details are now available as to how (Munir Ahmed Balach), a former lieutenant commander of the Pakistan Navy, operated as a spy for one of the Warsaw Pact countries. During the previous regime he secured lateral entry in the Foreign Service in 1974.

(Balach) was undergoing 14 years rigorous imprisonment when his release was demanded by the hijackers of the Pakistan International Airlines Boeing.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, (Munir Balach), when holed up, confessed his guilt and disclosed to the authorities the details of the spying network. He confessed that he was hired by an East European embassy in Islamabad. His expensive tastes and love of the bottle led him to this antistate and heinous profession of spying.

The official record says that after the first contact between (Munir Balach) and the East European diplomat in June 1977, 15 meetings took place between them at varied intervals ranging from 7 to 30 days. Secret information, copies of classified documents, foreign office reports and briefs continuously flowed through (Munir Balach) from Pakistan's secret archives to his foreign contact.

When the hijackers demanded his release, he did not want to go and was reluctant to fly to Syria. The question arises whether his reluctance to leave jail was due to fear of consequences which might await him abroad for divulging the secrets of the spy network. Only the future holds the key to the answer.

PRC DELEGATION MEETS WITH AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SHAMIM

GF041826 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The PRC People's Liberation Army delegation, headed by Deputy Commander Zhio Zai, now on a good-will mission to Pakistan, met with Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim in Peshawar today. The air chief marshal presented the Pakistani Air Force insignia to the leader of the PRC delegation, and Zhio Zai presented the insignia of the People's Liberation College to Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim. The delegation earlier met with corps commander Lt Gen (C.A. Majid) at corps headquarter in Peshawar.

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN TOTAL OVER 1 MILLION

GF031814 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is now more than 1,738 million, according to official statistics. Local officials of the Frontier Province and the tribal areas under the Federal Government registered the names of 1,042,000 refugees by 15 March. In Baluchistan, 336,000 and in the northern areas more than 1,000 names were registered. According to the UN High Commission for Refugees, 85,480 refugees entered Pakistan every month last year.

BANI-SADR BRIEFS KHOMEYNI ON PEACE PROPOSALS

LD061122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that President Bani-Sadr met and conferred this morning with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni.

After the meeting the president said: The war and the proposals made by the peace mission were discussed at today's meeting with the imam. Commenting on Habib Chatti's proposals, the president said: We read the proposals as well as the reply for the imam; he approved of the reply. Our correspondent asked: What were the proposals? Mr Bani-Sadr replied: We shall announce them after they are raised at today's Supreme Defense Council meeting.

In reply to another question concerning the situation on the war fronts, the president said: The situation on the war fronts is very good. Referring to the coordination of forces on various fronts, the commander in chief said: It is very good, excellent. God willing, you will be hearing good news from now on.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD062220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a session tonight chaired by Mr Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent's report, during the meeting, attended by Prime Mnister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i; Mustafa Chamran, the imam's representative on the council; General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff; Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and commander of the air force; and Morteza Reza'i, commander of the revolution guards corps, the question of the imposed war, proposals of the [Islamic Conference] mediation delegation and the situation on the warfronts were discussed and reviewed.

At the conclusion of the council's deliberations, Bani-Sadr elaborated on the topics discussed in tonight's session in a radio and TV interview with a correspondnet of the Central News Bureau. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Your Excellency, would you be good enough to elaborate on the topics discussed tonight?

[Answer] We spoke about the war--the usual reports--and we spoke about the eight-member delegation's proposals and our reply. It was read out and (?elaborated) on.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have replied...

[Question] Would you first elaborate on what the proposals were?

[Answer] They proposed a cease-fire, then delineation of set lines for the Iraqi forces to return to and a court [dadgah] proceeding.

[Question] Immediately or after the war?

[Answer] (?We have not stipulated a definite arrangement); a committee will be formed to decide this and convene the court to investigate the origin of this aggression.

In our view [words indistinct] things ought to be sorted out and we should express our views. Therefore, we said (?now that the borders are delineated) and the two sides signed [the accord] in 1975 and it is in existence, they could withdraw to these borders. The cease-fire and withdrawal are elements together under one decision. That means these two steps must be simultaneous, and at a date which military experts could ascertain as soon as possible.

[Question] (?Could you elaborate on the commission)?

[Answer] It would be a committee, as usual. The court to be convened ought to ascertain who the aggressor is and investigate the result of this aggression and embark upon the removal of the aggressor. This is more or less our reply.

[Question] Would representatives of the two sides be present at that court?

[Answer] This is to be worked out later. These are the details for the time being. At the moment we are discussing the principles. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES REVOLUTION GUARDS 6 APR

GF061146 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] This morning Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received a group of Islamic revolution guards from Sistan va Baluchestan Province who intend to go to the fighting fronts. He also received a group of Islamic revolution guards from [name indistinct] who were accompanied by the Majlis deputy and a number of clergymen from this town.

BEHESHTI ADDRESSES JUSTICE MINISTRY EMPLOYEES

GF070501 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The president of the Supreme Court, Ayatollah Beheshti, addressed members of the Justice Ministry's Islamic society yesterday afternoon and said: As long as we remain alive, we shall not witness any system in the country except the Islamic Republic. We hope that we and our people will offer our blood to safeguard the country's Islamic republican system.

AFP: NEWSMAN ACCUSED OF CRITICIZING BEHESHTI

NC070750 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Apr (AFP)--Reza Sadr, director of the MIZAN daily newspaper, was arrested here after several hours of interrogation by a magistrate over three articles he wrote in the paper, MIZAN reported today.

Mr Sadr was summoned to the Justice Ministry yesterday for questions on the articles which were alleged not to have "conformed to the reality." After the interrogation, the magistrate ordered the arrest of Mr Sadr, a one-time member of the Revolutionary Council and former trade minister in Prime Minister Mehi Bazargan's provisionsl government.

He was accused of "sabotaging the country's security" and of spreading "libel and insults."

MIZAN, which is close to Mr Bazargan's "liberals," responded today by republishing the three offending articles on its front page.

One of the articles criticised Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti for holding the job of head of the judiciary and leader of the Islamic Republic Party, which dominates the parliament.

OFFICIAL WARNS PUBLISHERS OF 'HOSTILE ARTICLES'

LD052130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the special inspector in charge of press offenses has announced in a statement:

Some newspapers, in violation of article 12 of the press law, are not printing the name of the owner of the permit [to publish a newspaper], the chairman and the editor, the address of the offices and printing shop and the method [as heard] of the newspaper on the right page and in a fixed place.

Also, despite repeated warnings and despite the law, some publications have published inciting and hostile articles, disturbing the minds of the public.

Therefore, they are warned that if an unlawful act is repeated, the offenders will be subjected to severe legal punishment.

ENQELAB-E ESLAMI REPORTS CLOSURE OF MIZAN

NC071200 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 7 Apr (AFP)--The Iranian daily paper MIZAN has been closed by the judicial authorities, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, owned by President Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr reported today.

The last edition of MIZAN, which is close to the "liberal" supporters of former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, appeared today with a page one report of the arrest of director Reza Sadr the day before.

NABAVI ON REAGAN SHOOTING, UNREST IN FACTORIES

LD071200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs, took part in a press and radio-television conference this morning and answered the questions of domestic and foreign reporters.

In reply to the question: What is the view of the government about the attempt on the life of Reagan, the minister of state said: You should bear in mind that political figures in America are merely pawns and moving them around is not an important matter. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has no position in this respect.

Concerning the budget deficit and the future economic situation in Iran, he said: During the next year, we will try to reduce the budget deficit. The fact that we can endure the war gives us the assurance that the economic situation will improve in the future. I am optimistic about this matter.

Answering the question: What will you do about an atmosphere of general dissatisfaction after the war, he said: If the people know the reasons for the shortages and shortcomings, and know that these difficulties are not due to our weakness and failure, they will be satisfied and will endure the hardships. What makes the people dissatisfied is if they know that something can be done but is not being done. However, the difficulties and shortcomings are not major and are due to the war and economic crises which, God willing, will be resolved and the people will endure them.

In answer to the question: What programs do you have for putting an end to arbitrary acts [khodsari] in the factories? Mr Nabavi said: This issue goes back to the question of order and security in the country. Decisive action should be taken against these counter-revolutionary groups because their aim is to paralyze the country and prevent production. Of course, there are some programs which will reduce these difficulties.

Concerning the delivery of fuel oil to the villages, the minister of state said: At the moment, 150 gasoline pumps have been allocated for this job and the villages can obtain their ration from the nearest pump.

According to this report, during the minister of state's press conference, a reporter asked him about the expulsions from the Iran national car assembly plant. In reply, the minister of state said: As far as I know, a small number of people, about 10 or 11 persons, were trying to stop production in the Iran national factory and bring the factory to a standstill. They were arrested. The minister of the state then said: In various factories they ask why does the government reduce the workers' New Year bonuses but does not do anything about the capitalists? This is, of course, a slogan. It goes back to a general issue and we should control them [as heard]. In connection with these profiteering practices, the government has a principled approach, which is the nationalization of commerce.

Another reporter asked about the recently-issued government circular. The minister of state said in reply: This circular has many sections, one of which is about giving service to the public. Of course, our departments are not like they were during the satanical regime. I do not think any employee will impede the process of work. Nevertheless, we should ask the public that if they did not receive proper service from government departments, they should put their complaints in a special box, so that the ministers and the prime minister may investigate the. However, we ask the public that their complaints should not be irrelevant, and they should not ask for something which we cannot do.

MAJLIS MEMBER SPEAKS OUT AGAINST 'PLOTS'

LD061304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open meeting today which was chaired by Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani at 0830 and was attended by members of the Council of Guardians.

In a preagenda speech, Gholam Hoseyn Haqqani, deputy for Bandar-e 'Abbas, referred to the significance of messages by the imam of the nation concerning the continuation of the revolution and the frustration of plots hatched by instigators and foreign enemies, as well as their miniscule domestic groups and collaborators, saying: What is important is that we pay attention to all the imam's messages. Continuing his speech, he then said: As an ideology, Marxism poses no threat to us in Iran, for a great majority of the Iranian people are Muslim; it is the Marxist governments that feel threatened by Islam. What could represent a danger are Russian and American groups, as well as agents of the superpowers. Consequently, placing bombs in Qom and the attempted assassination of Mr Rabbani Shirazi are effects of certain causes. He added: The nation expects the Supreme Judicial Council and the prosecutor general to demonstrate their decisiveness in the face of these plots, in accordance with the law. He also called on the president to speed up the appointment of his representative to the three-member board, so that it may carry on with its task.

He concluded his speech by citing his constituency's needs, calling on relevant officials, especially the minister of agriculture, to pay a visit to the province and familiarize himself with the local people and their difficulties.

KDP LEADER QASEMLU ON KURDISH SITUATION

LD061003 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 3 Apr 81 pp 26-28

[Interview given to Hasan Hamadah by Iranian Kurdish leader Abdorrahman Qasemlu in Paris—date not given]

[Excerpt] Paris--AL-HAWADITH: What is the situation at present in Iranian Kordestan?

Qasemlu: In Febraury 1979--that is, as soon as the revolution took place--we had some clashes with Imam Khomeyni's groups. The first clash took place in the city of Sanandaj. The situation later became comparatively calmer and I visited Imam Khomeyni twice and explained our demands. The only answer I got from the imam was: "We are all brothers; we are all Muslims." I recall that from the very first moment I met with the imam, who was still in France at the time, I lost 50 percent of the hopes I had pinned on him. In August 1979, the imam declared a holy war against us, but we defeated the Iranian Army and the revolution guards. The army withdrew and we entered into negotiations with the authorities. The negotiations went on for 6 months and the result was the rejection of the minimum of our demands.

In March 1980, the war broke out again and has not stopped since and, indeed, it is intensifying daily. Out of the nine brigades comprising the Iranian Army, four are fighting us, three are fighting Iraq and two are stationed inside the country. In addition to this, 40,000 revolution guards are fighting us. For over a month now the Iranian Air Force has been bombarding the city of Mahabad, killing or wounding hundreds of Kurdish citizens. The number of our victims has risen to 10,000 dead since March 1979.

The military situation is as follows: Our forces control 100,000 square kilometers of territory in Iranian Kordestan--that is, 10 times the size of the Republic of Lebanon--and four main towns--Oshnoviyeh and Bukan in the north and Nowsud and Nowdesheh in the south. The government forces control major Kurdish cities like Sanandaj and Kermanshah. The Mahabad battle has not been decided yet. In addition to these towns, our fighters control the most important communication routes. The battles in the winter season are not advantageous for the Iranian Army and the government militia. The biggest problem we are facing is the one of fuel, which is impeding our agricultural production; in addition, there is the problem of medical services. The strange thing, however, is that the Iranian newspapers do not mention the extensive war in Iranian Kordestan at all.

AL-HAWADITH: You and the other minorities such as the Baluchi and Azarbayjani are in effect threatening the integrity of Iran. Faced with such a threat, the central authorities cannot but resort to force to prevent the separatist movements from achieving their aims. Do you expect Imam Khomeyni to do otherwise?

Qasemlu: No sir. We are not separatists. We are Iranians and want to remain Iranians.

AL-HAWADITH: You have been fighting the Iranian authorities for scores of years in order to achieve independence, which means separation. You fought the shah's regime for the same purpose. For this reason and before you could launch war against Imam Khomeyni's regime, the regime launched war against you. Since you participated in the revolution against the shah, why did you present to Khomeyni the same demands as those which you had presented during the shah's regime, bearing in mind that the imam, as you have already said, has told you "we are all brothers; we are all Muslims?"

Qasemlu: I will answer all your questions one by one. First: We are not demanding independence from Iran because we are an Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party and the basic motto in our party program is: "Democracy for Iran and self-rule for Kordestan." By democracy we mean a true representation of the Iranian peoples and freedom of parties, press and culture so that the Iranian peoples may feel equal and respected in accordance with the democratic constitution which guarantees equal opportunities among the Iranian citizens. In democracy, the economic concept is based on social justice and fairness to the workers. As we understand it, democracy is founded on two bases: Public liberties and social justice. As for the self-rule we are demanding for Kordestan, it does not signify independence at all. Self-rule means that Kordestan should have its own administration, its schools should be allowed to teach the Kurdish language and culture and that the internal security machine in Kordestan should be in the hands of the Kurds. Self-rule such as this would enable us to develop our deprived areas which have been the victim of racial persecution by the central authorities in Tehran and of these authorities' neglect of the 6-million-strong Kurdish population in Iran. As for the army, the currency and foreign sovereignty [as published, presumably meaning policy] these should be the jurisdictions and prerogatives of the central authorities in Tehran. It is thus clear that we are not calling for independence. This has been laid down in our party program for 36 years.

Second: On the basis of the above-mentioned, we constantly resisted the shah's regime which did not apply democracy in Iran and did not allow self-rule for Kordestan. For the same reason, we are opposing the Khomeyni regime which recognizes neither democracy nor our right to self-rule. When the revolution triumphed, we believed that Iran had entered a new era--the era of public liberties and social justice--but the men of religion have been monopolizing power and the poor classes are becoming poorer. The rich class which was becoming richer during the shah's regime has now been replaced by a new class which is exploiting the poor and the country's resources.

Third: The minorities in Iran played the major role in toppling the shah's regime. By this I mean the Kurdish, Azarbayjani, Arab, Baluchi and other minorities, which represent 60 percent of the Iranian population. Khomeyni has acknowledged these minorities' role in bringing about the success of the revolution. This acknowledgement is clear in the statements of support and encouragement which Khomeyni addressed to these minorities when the confrontation was at its fiercest. The imam was still in his exile in France at the time. As you have told me, you knew Imam Khomeyni in Neauphle-le-Chateau. Do you not recall the statements he had addressed to the Kurdish people, lauding our people's struggle against the former regime? Despite this, and as soon as the revolution triumphed, the pro-Khomeyni men of religion took to monopolizing the great feat achieved by the Iranian peoples and renounced the role we had played. The struggle of these men of religion against the shah came too late, whereas we fought the monarchy for scores of years.

Fourth: Imam Khomeyni has not been equally fair to the Muslims. It is true that when I visited him twice at the head of an official Kurdish delegation in the city of Qom he told me: "We are all brothers; we are all Muslims," but the Constitution which the imam has drawn up is a sectarian one that is unjust to the Sunnites. No Iranian citizen has the right to become a president of the republic or a prime minister or to assume an important ministry in government unless he is a Shi'ite. The Sunnite citizens are second-class citizens. Where is fraternity in Islam as long as the Muslims are classified? If the point against the shah was that his state was one of autocratic domination, then the imam too is practising this type of domination; the Consultative Assembly is above the Constitution and the imam is above the Consultative Assembly. Where is the state of Islamic institutions in Iran? I would like to give you an example of the prevailing mentality of the pro-imam men of religion and how they understand Islam: During the negotiations we had with them during the 6-month truce (from September 1979 to March 1980), one of the ayatollahs--Ayatollah Nuri--tried to mediate.

This man was convinced by the demands we had submitted, but he said that the expression "self-rule" as defined in the Persian language is unacceptable. We suggested that he use the Arab definition but he refused. We asked him why he did not use the foreign word "autonomie" [as published] and he said: "God forbid." He then told us: We accept your demands provided you call this decentralized solution "Islamic self-rule." We accepted immediately. Ayatollah Nuri took this proposal to Khomeyni. He has not returned since.

AL-HAWADITH: What about your relationship with the Soviet Union? Sympathy exists between you and the Soviets and this naturally worries the Tehran government, which is eager to maintain a policy of nonalignment and which, at the height of the crisis with the United States, did not make any concessions to the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Raja'i told Soviet Ambassador Vinogradov: "We can no longer find any difference between Washington and Moscow."

Qasemlu: No. This information is incorrect. Our common border with the Soviet Union is over 50 km long. The Kurds who are living in the Soviet Union total more than 200,000, most of whom are in the Soviet republic of Armenia, and the rest are scattered in various parts of the vast Soviet Union. We sympathize with the Kurds wherever they are and they sympathize with us, but, in the final analysis, we are an Iranian party. As far as we are concerned, the Soviets are our friends and we need their political support. I stress the world "political." I would like to point out that no government is helping us.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude on the Iraqi-Iranian war?

Qasemlu: We are against this war; it should have been averted because it is against the interests of both Iran and Iraq. Naturally, we, as Iranian Kurds, do not approve of Iraq occupying Iranian territories but, at the same time, we believe that the Iranian regime shares part of the respoinsibility. Since the success of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni has been threatening to export the revolution to neighboring countries, particularly Iraq. Since the outbreak of the war, we have been saying that we are prepared to defend the Iranian territories provided the Iranian regime permits us to do so and provided the army and the revolution guards stop shelling our towns and villages. As I have already said, four Iranian Army brigades are fighting us while three brigades are fighting on the Iraqi front. The clearest comment in this respect came from Ayatollah Khomeyni, who said: Our war against Iraq is only recent whereas our war against the Kurds is many years old.

AL-HAWADITH: Is not Iraq supporting you?

Qasemlu: No. We have not asked Iraq for support. Our basic condition for accepting any aid is that such aid should not lead to commitment or subservience as had happened with Barzani. Foreign aid is a positive factor, but aiding our people is the basic factor. If the aid comes from a country in which there are Kurds, we will not accept this aid if it is given at the expense of those Kurds. For this reason, I emphasize that no government is backing us.

AL-HAWADITH: Has any clash occurred with Iraq recently?

Qasemlu: No. No clash has occurred. Our common border with Iraq is 500 km long. It has been calm throughout the war and still is.

AL-HAWADITH: Since you regard the Soviet Union as your friend and need its political support, why were you the first to oppose the holding of the American hostages?

Qasemlu: I find no contradiction between these two attitudes. Yes. We have denounced and continue to denounce the holding of the American hostages. This operation did not benefit us.

On the contrary, it harmed the reputation of Iran and set the West against us. The whole West backed the United States in a manner the Americans never dreamed of. Iran did not recover more than $3 billion out of its assets of $11 billion. Through that operation, we lost everything and gained nothing. For this reason, we opposed the holding of the American hostages from the beginning, despite the fact that our party is known for its strong enmity to American imperialism. It is an irony of fate that the Iranian regime once accused me of cooperating with the Soviets and, at other times, of being subservient to the Americans and the Zionists, according to the newspaper "AL-JUMHURIYAH AL-ISLAMIYAH," after a long interview I had given to the newspaper, the organ of the "mojahedin" and banned by the government but which is being published secretly and of which 2,000,000 copies are distributed. Our party has not exported oil to Israel despite the ostensible ban nor has it acquired arms from Israel or received commission on oil, has it?

AL-HAWADITH: Does this mean that you are cooperating with the "mojahedin" organization?

Qasemlu: There has been cooperation between us for several months now. The mojahedin are a Shi'ite organization which refused to vote on the Constitution. We issued a joint statement defining our opposition to the regime in vaious ways, including armed struggle. We are in the process of establishing a broad democratic front comprising all the democratic forces in Iran. We are also cooperating with the national [democratic] front group (which is led by lawyer Matin-Daftari). A delegation representing this front visited us a few days before my departure. We are prepared to cooperate with all the forces in the country, provided they oppose Khomeyni's regime and agree to the plan for the establishment of a broad democratic front. As for the Tudeh Party and the feda'iyan movement, we will not cooperate with them.

AL-HAWADITH: Why?

Qasemlu: Because the Tudeh Party (communist) supports the present regime. This party is constantly attacking us and supporting the authorities. As for the feda'iyan organization, it had sent groups to fight alongside us but then these groups later withdrew and rejoined the regime. The feda'iyan organization was split recently. One part supports us and the other part opposes us.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there no contradiction between the attitude of the pro-Moscow communist Tudeh Party and the Soviet attitude toward you?

Qasemlu: The Soviets take into consideration the actual forces present in the arena. Our party represents 80 percent of the Iranian Kurds. In the elections which were held last spring, we, for example, gained over 80 percent of the votes in Mahabad and 95 percent in Piranshahr. In Bukan, the den of the feda'iyan and Maoists, we got 57 percent of the votes. This is only an example. As for the Tudeh Party, its influence is weak and limited.

AL-HAWADITH: What about your relationship with the opposition abroad?

Qasemlu: The people we can trust are very few. For example, we have not and will not have any relationship with the monarchists. Shahpur Bakhtiar is living in another world.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the sitution of the Iranian Army?

Qasemlu: Western observers are wrong if they wager on the possibility of the army rectifying the situation in Iran. They are wrong on two counts. On the one hand, they are wagering on the monarchist officers to set the army in motion. The history of these officers is replete with wrongdoings.

They can no longer influence the army. On the other hand, they are not aware that the structure of the Iranian Army has changed radically now that the revolution guards have infiltrated its ranks. The mentality of the soldiers and their discipline has changed. I will give you a simple but highly significant example: In the Mahabad garrison, there are 400 soldiers as against 1,200 revolution guards. This situation naturally prevails in the various sectors. Therefore, it is wrong to wager on the army.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there any coordination between you and President Bani-Sadr?

Qasemlu: Contact with Bani-Sadr has been cut off for quite some time. Bani-Sadr's is a case unique probably in the entire history. He is a president and an opponent simultaneously. His newspaper is the only opposition newspaper that is not banned. The articles that are published in this newspaper carry the most violent criticism of the men of religion. It is really a strange situation. Before Bani-Sadr was elected, he launched a personal attack against me. But when he won in the elections, I sent an official delegation to congratulate him and to present our demands to him. Bani-Sadr studied these demands, approved them and submitted them to the Consultative Assembly which rejected them. Since then, there has been no contact with him.

AL-HAWADITH: In your exclusive interviews with some foreign journalists, you mentioned that you met with a prominent Palestinian personality in Europe. Is there any cooperation between you and the Palestinians?

Qasemlu: The Palestinian resistance supports us and we support it. Thus far, we have not asked them for anything other than political support. They had previously intervened and explained our cause to the ayatollahs. Up to the time when we still had representatives in Tehran, our meetings with the Palestinians were constant. We, as an Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party, strongly support the Palestinian people's struggle against Zionism and imperialism. We also support the Palestinian people's right to determine their own fate and to establish their independent state on their national soil. This position is very clear and stems from our recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They are our friends and we share the demand for the right to self-determination. The only difference is that they are outside their country and must return to it. As for us, we are inside our country and demand nothing more than self-rule within a federal Iranian state.

AL-HAWADITH: You visited Chancellor Kreisky recently and held a long meeting with him. Did you ask for his mediation?

Qasemlu: I visited Chancellor Kreisky in his capacity as a prominent international personality who loves peace and supports the right of peoples to determine their own fate. I visited him in his capacity as the leader of the Austrian Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Socialist International. After I explained our demands to him, he told me: Your demands are just and, indeed, few. He promised to support the cause of the Kurdish people just as he supports the cause of the Palestinian people.

TEHRAN VIEWS HAIG TRIP, EGYPTIAN SUPPLIES TO IRAQ

LD061108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2223 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the past 24 hours the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region have once again become the focal point of world news. At a time of severe crisis in Lebanon, of the war imposed upon Iran by Iraq, and of aggression by the regime usurping Jerusalem against southern Lebanon, the visits by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and by U.S. Secretary of Defense General [as heard] Caspar Weinberger to the Middle East region have attracted the attention of political observers.

According to an AP report from Washington, the American secretary of state's trip is his first political trip since the Reagan administration came to power. During this trip, which is scheduled to last 10 days, Alexander Haig will meet and confer with the leaders of four Middle Eastern countries: Jordan, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Although no specific details about this trip have been revealed and despite widespread political and military propaganda by the Western and imperialist mass media, political experts view the visit of the new U.S. secretary of state as an ordinary trip. After a new administration assumes power in the United States, it is customary for the new secretary of state to travel to this region in order to renew its ties with its lackeys and to inspect and investigate the situation in the most critical area of the world.

However, there have been various reports about his visit, which follows the unsuccessful attempt on Reagan's life. According to the reports, in addition to inviting the leaders of the regimes in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel to visit the United States in order to meet Reagan, the U.S. secretary of state will reassure the leaders of these countries [words indistinct] continue its work and, as in the past, will support and assist them. Also, during this trip he is to consolidate the influence of U.S. imperialism as well as the U.S. arms and military agreements with the four above-mentioned regimes and is to completely clarify future U.S. foreign policy for these U.S. lackeys.

The visit of the U.S. secretary of state also takes place at a time when Egypt and the regime occupying Jerusalem are studying a plan, in accordance with the U.S. Camp David agreement, to set up a multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai with U.S. participation. The visit gives Egypt and other regimes in the region collaborating with U.S. imperialism the ability to implement their decisions regarding the contents of the Camp David agreement. Of course, these decisions, which are based on imperialist policies, will only lead to the renewal of U.S. imperialism's aggression and tyranny against the struggling Muslim masses of the Middle East.

Other reports say that, immediately after this visit, the U.S. secretary of state will visit Spain, Britain, France and West Germany. This shows that in pursuing its current policies the United States is determined to keep its European allies informed about world issues. Another important point is the extensive propaganda effort of Western and imperialist mass media to stress the importance of his visit to the Middle East. Poisonous Western propaganda tries to portray Haig's visit to the Middle East as a turning point in the political issues of the region, even though this trip is the same as any other routine trip made by a new U.S. secretary of state. In addition, the objectives of the U.S. secretary of state in visiting the Middle East, which is the most critical region in the world, are to evaluate the crisis in the region, to assess new possibilities for penetration by bloodthirsty imperialism, and to coordinating armaments policy in the region, something which in the past was done by the envoys of the reactionary and dependent governments during their visits to Washington. However, direct contact between the United States and such regimes has special priority at the moment, and this will be a part of U.S. foreign policy during the next decade or at least during the 4 years of Reagan's administration.

An interesting possibility in regard to Haig's visit to the Middle East is the reestablishment of political relations with Iraq. Political relations between Iraq and the United States were severed after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, but in a press conference given a while ago by Sa'dun Hammadi, he announced the willingness of his country to reestablish political relations with the United States. The Iraqi Government has now invited Haig to visit Iraq during his tour of the Middle East, although Haig has apparently declined since his itinerary was planned in advance. According to an AFP report, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs will visit the Middle East, including Iraq. This report has arrived at a time when QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS reports U.S. readiness to sell Boeing planes to the Iraqi Government. This strengthens the assumption that Iraq and the United States are preparing to resume relations.

On the other hand, the rumor about the Egyptian delivery of weapons and military equipment to Iraq has been confirmed by Anwar as-Sadat and Iraqi officials. Last week's report about the Egyptian delivery of more than 80,000 tons of military equipment tc Iraq has shown Egypt's active participation in the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The interesting point is that in the past few days Anwar as-Sadat, the Egyptian president for life, confirmed the report about the sending of Egyptian war materiel to Iraq and said that Iraq's assistance during the 1973 war spurred him to make this decision. He has ignored the fact that the aim of the Arabs' 1973 war against the regime occupying Jerusalem was to liberate Islamic holy places and to wage a jihad against the aggressors in order to liberate Jerusalem and Palestine, while today Saddam's mercenaries, with the weapons they have received from various parts of the world, are fighting against the young Islamic Republic of Iran, not in a just war but in a war which has been fueled by the arsenals of the superpowers and which has seen the use of missiles to attack Iran's residential areas.

Although As-Sadat ostensibly condemned Iraq's military aggression against Iran, he started to channel military equipment to Iraq, using the spurious reason of assistance in 1973. In reality, he is doing this at the instruction of his master. There is also another interesting fact which should be analyzed. After the enslaving Camp David agreement between As-Sadat and Begin--the leaders of Egypt and of the regime occupying Jerusalem--Iraq, like other Arab countries, boycotted relations with Egypt. The Arab countries hoped that by politically isolating Egypt they would be able to inflict a practical defeat on the Camp David agreement and punish the compromisers. However, Iraq is the second Arab country--Sudan was the first--to break the political and economic embargo against Egypt and to take another step toward compromising with the lackeys of Western imperialism and, consequently, toward compromising with the regime occupying Jerusalem and with racist Zionism.

PARS COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN, IRAQI LINKS WITH WEST

GF040838 Tehran PARS in English 0750 GMT 4 Apr 81

[PARS commentary: "On the Alignment of Iraq and Egypt With the West"]

[Text] Tehran, 4 Apr (PARS)--Finally, after intense efforts to keep the transfer of arms to Iraq from Egypt a secret, the story was disclosed and As-Sadat, the last host to the last shah of Iran, the president-for-life of Egypt, admitted to this in front of the reporters of the world and claimed this was being done upon Iraq's request and not upon his boss' orders. It is interesting to note that the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY commentary [was] intended to cover-up the Washington-Cairo-Baghdad axis. The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY claimed Friday that the sending of arms to Baghdad was merely a commercial transaction and would not lead to any change in Baghdad's policy toward the As-Sadat regime. The Iraqi commentator deliberately ignored the remainder of As-Sadat's remarks, namely: "An Iraqi military mission is in Cairo to determine the required Iraqi arms." Hence, the claim of Iraq's rulers about Iraq's policy remaining the same is absolutely false since in fact their relations are on a level where the two countries freely exchange military missions with each other.

The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY commentary adds: "Baghdad purchases arms from anyone, except Israel, so that it will corner the world's arms supplies so Iran will not be able to buy any."

What does this really mean? The abundance of arms and military equipment in the world market is crystal-clear to anybody and will not be exhausted by the Iraqi budget or that of an Iraqi merchant. Publishing the fact that Iraq is purchasing arms from all countries is hardly necessary.

Let us please recall that the British defense minister is visiting the area and the American deputy secretary of state is in Tel Aviv. Friday the American secretary of state was due to be in Cairo.

Let us not forget the Iraqi foreign minister's trip to the U.K. after which Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan declared that a force must be formed in order to preserve the West's security. That is, the Iraqi foreign minister, to contain the spread of the ideology of the Islamic revolution, has personally taken the invitation for becoming the military satrap of London and has long prepared the way for this.

The military calamity which has befallen Iraq in its war with Iran has resulted in such immense pressures on Iraq that it no longer fears any disclosure of concealed relations with Washington. And Iraq, which claimed to oppose the U.S., has recently declared its desire to see the normalization of their relations, and America confirms the political capabilities of the Iraqi rulers.

What is interesting here is the relative change in the stance of Egypt such that As-Sadat until only lately, pretending to disagree with the war, calling Iraq an aggressor and (?clearly) seeing the paralysis of Saddam, who used to pretend to the leadership of all the Arabs, in order to further prove its allegiance to America, supports Saddam, and now justifies the sending of arms to Iraq as the repayment of an obligation incurred from Iraq's help to Egypt in the 1973 war. If Cairo really meant this, in the last 8 years, many times already did it not [have] the chance to show its gratitude?

No one is ignorant of the fact that in arms-sales agreements, the buyer is obliged not to sell the arms to a 3rd party without the consent of the original sellers. And at times the application of these arms is limited by the sellers, as in the case of the Frog-7 missiles in which Iraq promised the USSR to use them only against Israel but we witnessed Moscow's silence when Iraq used them on the dear citizens of Dezful.

We consider the fact that Egypt, an American ally, is not exempted from the obligations of the arms-sales agreements, and that the U.S. is the party most wounded by the Islamic revolution and that U.S. interests will go down the drain with the greater fruition of the Islamic revolution. We will find the U.S. and not Egypt to be the source of the arms delivered to Iraq. And certainly the sending os arms of Baghdad from Cairo is done with the direct permission of Washington. And the black, bloody paws of the U.S. are clearly stretched forth in front of the smiling Sphinx of Egypt.

PARS REPORTS RECENT IRAQI ARMS PURCHASES

GF060827 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 6 Apr (PARS)-PARS has been informed by trustworthy sources that during last month the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has received 1,000 TOW missiles and 600 antiaircraft SAM missiles-from Jordan, North Yemen and Egypt.

According to another report, the Iraqi regime has bought 12 surface-to-surface rockets [words indistinct] 60 km. These rockets has been bought from France and were carried to Iraq by plane.

IMPORTATION OF RADIO RECEIVERS RESTRICTED

LD041932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone has issued the following statement:

Only the following radio receivers may be brought into the country and used: radio receivers equipped with a longwave band in the 150-285 kHz range, a mediumwave band in the 525-1605 kHz range; or a shortwave band in the 2,300-26,100 mHz ranges; and FM or VHF receivers in the 87-108 mHz range. The statement also says: under no circumstances are orders for the purchase and import of receivers equipped with wave bands outside the announced standards to be allowed.

Radio Iran on Ban

GF051708 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The dictatorial Government of the Islamic Republic has extended censorship and repression to the radio waves and has banned the import of shortwave radios into Iran. The Khomeyni government wants to stop people from listening to Radio Iran and other transmitters broadcasting programs against his regime. It also wants to stop reception of foreign radios in Iran.

We should remind you that due to the censorship of radio and television in Iran and because of the shameless lies of Khomeyni's propaganda machine--which tries to (?deceive) the population--almost all people in Iran listen to clandestine radios and Persian programs on foreign radios to find out about the real events in the country. The number of listeners of such radios is much larger than the audience of Khomeyni's radio.

TRUCKERS ASKED TO PICK UP GOODS IN SOUTHERN PORTS

LD031316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the coordination committee in charge of transportation at the country's economic mobilization headquarters, while thanking the truckowners and drivers, who during the New Year holidays transported commodities needed by the public throughout the country, once again ask these brothers to assist their brother soldiers on the battlefronts of Islam against blasphemy by driving to the southern ports, particularly to Bandar-e 'Abbas, to release goods.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS 1.87 MILLION WAR REFUGEES

NC061622 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 6 Apr 81

[By Denis Hiault]

[Text] Tehran, 6 Apr (AFP)--The Gulf war had created 1.87 million refugees in Iran by the beginning of this month, the Interior Ministry reported here today.

Most of the refugees inhabited the large towns near the border with Iraq, which have been subject to Iraqi shelling virtually since the outbreak of the conflict six months ago, the ministry said. Many of the towns in the west and south of Iran are now deserted, 'Ali Asghar Samet, spokesman for the Foundation of War Refugees, said here. Among those, he said, was Abadan, the Gulf port that once counted 300,000 inhabitants. He said that residents fled the city under intensive artillery bombardment and following street fighting.

According to Mr Samet, the recent renewal of shelling by long-range Iraqi artillery and the use of ground-to-ground missiles, which fall night and day on residential areas, had forged the remaining residents of Ahvaz and Dezful to flee. Mr Samet said that 60 percent of the inhabitants of the two Khuzestan Province cities had already taken flight.

Twenty tent cities have been opened throughout Iran, the Interior Ministry said, but few of the refugees have moved into them. The largest of the camps is at Jiroft near the Pakistani frontier. It contains 6,000 refugees although it could accommodate 70,000. Most refugees prefer to remain close to the battered cities from which they fled. At Shushtar in Khuzestan Province, for example, the pre-war population of 100,000 has risen to 250,000.

Mr Samet said that 30 per cent of the refugees were housed in tent cities, 50 per cent were staying in public buildings or confiscated private residences and 20 per cent were given shelter by Iranians acting on their own initiative. He added that 25,000 people were living in the mosques of Shiraz in southern Iran.

The government has authorized expenditure of $70 million to care for the refugees but Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. who recently visited the camps, said that more needed to be done. Temperatures reach 50 degrees centigrade (122 fahrenheit) in the tents in summer. The Iranian parliament is expected to [word indistinct] a law calling for all doctors to serve two months in the camps, and resort facilities on the Caspian Sea belonging to various ministries are being readied to welcome 500,000 refugees.

AFP CITES MIZAN ON FIRST REPORT ON NUMBER OF MARTYRS

NC050947 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 5 Apr (AFP)--A total of 1,402 "martyrs" killed by counter-revolutionaries or Iraqi troops have been buried in the Behesht-e Zahra cemetery south of Tehran during the past 12 months, the newspaper MIZAN reported here today. The period included six months of the Gulf war. No official figures have ever been released on civilian or military casualties from the front or attacks on towns.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 460

LD061904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Communique 460 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We offer thanks and gratitude for the loyalty of the Muslim people of Iran who, throughout the stages of the imposed war, have supported their self-sacrificing brothers in the armed forces and other forces fighting in the battlefields of truth against falsehood, especially the Air Force of the Islamic republic of Iran, who with their sincere and pure sentiments and have breathed new life and vigor into the bodies of these fighters. It is hoped that with God's help and with the support of all you brave and fighting people of Iran all of Saddam's mercenaries, all these evil-doers of history, may be sent to their graves in the near future by the mighty hand of your self-sacrificing military brothers.

Now, for your information, beloved nation, concerning the battlefronts, we announce some of the operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 and 5 April. On the western fronts:

1. Throughout yesterday, exchanges of fire continued between our forces and the enemy on the Sumar and Gilan-e Gharb fronts. As a result of the artillery and heavy mortar fire of the ground forces on these fronts 1 enemy ammunition depot, 1 truck and more than 10 trenches and foxholes were destroyed and a number of their personnel were killed or injured.

2. At 0600 yesterday, the brave gendarmerie forces brought the positions of the Iraqi forces in Ilam fronts under heavy weapons fire. As a result, they destroyed two enemy vehicles and three foxholes and killed or wounded a large number of the enemy forces.

3. At about 1530 on 4 April the positions of our forces in Marivan came under enemy artillery fire. The fighters of Islam in this region responded to the enemy fire and brought the positions of the Iraqi Armed Forces under intense artillery fire and inflicted considerable damage and losses upon them. In these operations our forces did not suffer any loss or damage.

On the southern fronts:

1. The exchange of fire on Abadan fronts continued yesterday. At 1000 yesterday, the enemy increased the intensity of its fire. In response, the artillery unit of the ground forces brought the Iraqi position under heavy artillery fire, as a result of which 3 enemy 57-mm antitank guns, together with their crews, and more than 30 other enemy forces were killed or wounded. On the Khuninshahr front, the self-sacrificing forces of the Navy brought the Iraqi positions under their heavy weapons fire and destroyed one enemy ammunition depot and two enemy vehicles. Also, three mercenary Iraqi drivers, who were trying to penetrate our positions, were hit by bullets from the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and were killed.

2. Yesterday on most of the fronts in Ahvaz and Dezful, the exchange of artillery fire continued between our forces and the enemy forces. The fighters of the ground forces, by sending patrol units, managed to destroy one enemy tank and two enemy trenches and to kill or wound a number of Iraqi mercenaries.

3. On 4 April the brave gendarmerie forces opened fire on enemy positions on the Susangerd front and destroyed three of their mortars and killed or wounded a number of Iraqi soldiers.

4. On 4 April the fighters of the ground forces on Karkheh front brought the enemy positions under the fire of their heavy artillery and mortars, and destroyed 2 Iraqi tanks and killed or wounded about 80 of the aggressive mercenaries of the Iraqi forces. They also brought one enemy unit, which was in the process of changing its position on one of the Zhvaz fronts, under their artillery fire and inflicted heavy casualties and losses upon it. Meanwhile, the enemy movement on this front was stopped. Yesterday seven Iraqi planes which were trying to attack a number of border towns were forced to flee as a result of antiaircraft fire from the armed forces stationed in those regions. During the battles on 4 April, in the western and southern fronts of the country, eight personnel from the ground forces and one from the navy were martyred for the sake of the Islamic homeland. [Contrary to usual practice, this communique was not signed]

GUARDS CORPS ISSUES STATEMENT ON QOM EXPLOSIONS

LD031939 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that following the explosion of two bombs in Qom, which injured about 30 of our compatriots, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued a statement condemning such acts and asking the residents of Qom to inform the guards corps and the police of any suspicious activities by dialing 7744.

NVOI: U.S. FOMENTING DISTURBANCES IN PROVINCE

TA032021 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Neutralize the Scheme of the Arch-Satan in Sistan va Balushestan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: World-devouring U.S. imperialism, through the hands of the region's reaction and its fifth column in Iran, is continuing attempts to foment sedition in the Province of Sistan va Baluchestan. The plan for this was prepared a long time ago, and its implementors are only awaiting the issuance of the arch-Satan's orders. It is said that Pakistan, due to certain considerations, including bearing in mind the dangers which could afflict the country through the implementation of this scheme, has apparently requested a delay in implementing this plan. However, Pakistan's request has not prevented the conclusion of necessary and extensive preparations for carrying out this plan.

Reports received even indicate the visit of criminals like Oveysi and Madani to the region and their meeting with a number of Sistan va Baluchestan's sardars and khans. There is constant contact between the Baluchi khans and sardars and foreign elements. Moreover, the Baluchi khans are constantly coming and going to Pakistan and the sheykhdoms, including Oman. With the weapons which U.S. imperialist circles supply them through Pakistan, Oman and other sheykhdoms, the Baluchi feudals and sardars are engaged in forming armed groups. Reports are also in hand which indicate that Baluchestan's armed groups are being trained by the region's puppet regimes as well. The role of the so-called Afghan strugglers is very marked in smuggling and supplying arms to the Baluchi feudals and in establishing contact between the Baluchi khans and sardars and the fugitive counterrevolutionaries and the spies of the CIA and China.

In order to drown this region in blood, world-devouring U.S. imperialism has also dispatched multicolored counterrevolution groups to this province. Along with the khans and the sardars, the Maoist American minigroups escalate the scope of the plot against the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of 11 February. The Baluchi feudals and sardars, hand in hand with the Maoist American minigroups, the pseudoclergy and other counterrevolutionary minigroups, including the Afghan mercenaries, are engaged day and night in this and that corner of Sistan va Baluchestan in dealing blows on the gains of the revolution.

Consider this: Up to now the counterrevolution has spilled the blood of more than 40 guards in SistanvaBaluchestan Province. While launching armed attacks on the revolution's institutions and killing the pure sons of our homeland, the counterrevolution in the Province of Sistan va Baluchestan is preparing the ground from every side for implementing the plan of the arch-Satan through the smuggling of currency, weapons and narcotics across the Pakistani border by the hands of the so-called Afghan strugglers, and through the creation of artificial clashes between the Shi'ites and Sunnis.

Moreover, lack of attention to the demands of the deprived and oppressed people of this province, with relations and ties of the satanic period still in force even after the revolution, have all transformed the poverty-afflicted Province of Sistan va Baluchestan into a region in which conditions are ripe for fomenting sedition and disturbance by the counterrevolution. Paying heed to this problem is a revolutionary must. In order that in a not too distant day--and this time in Sistan va Baluchestan--we do not become engulfed in a dangerous plot and sedition by world-devouring U.S. imperialism, we should start acting as soon as possible. It must not be overlooked for one moment that the Sistan va Baluchestan region enjoys a special political and military significance.

Reports in hand all confirm the fact that the arch-Satan, through its puppet regimes in the region, such as Pakistan and Oman, is clearly attempting to open a new front in Sistan va Baluchestan against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In order to neutralize the plot of U.S. imperialism and its associates in the region and the counterrevolution within the country, one should eliminate the main causes. Scrupulous control of the borders, especially the Pakistani border, preventing the entrance and departure of Afghan mercenaries, ending the activity of the counterrevolutionary organizations of the so-called Afghan mojahedin, decisive struggle against Sistan va Baluchestan's sardars, khans, feudals and their armed bands through the immediate distribution of land belonging to these parasites and foreign mercenaries to farmers with no land or small land holdings, aiding the farmers and putting land, water and all the necessary tools at their disposal, attending to the numerous needs of the deprived people of this province, implementing decisive and revolutionary measures toward meeting these needs, respecting the religious and political rights of the region's people, preventing any kind of propaganda against the religious and political beliefs of the population, and involving the people in administering affairs that pertain to them and the region are the minimum decisions and measures which if implemented with revolutionary decisiveness could neutralize the plots of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in the region and the counterrevolution within the country.